

ischium slightly concave, the merus-joint also externally concave, distally truncated, with its antero-external angle somewhat produced and its antero-internal angle (where it is articulated with the next joint) obliquely truncated and scarcely at all emarginate. The legs are rather elongated; the chelipedes (in the male) are more than twice as long as the carapace to base of rostrum; the merus rather longer than the palm, with a few granules on its upper margin near the base and on its postero-inferior margin, and with a spine at the distal end of its upper margin; carpus short, carinated on its inner and outer and (obscurely) on its upper surface; palm smooth, slightly compressed, carinated on its superior and more obscurely on its inferior margin, which is produced and rounded at its proximal angle; the fingers are shorter than the palm and are regularly denticulated on the inner margins, toward the distal extremities, which are acute; they have between them, at the base, a vacant interspace when closed, and the dactyl has on its inner margin near the base, a strong blunt tooth; the ambulatory legs are slender and elongated, closely pubescent and without spines except a small tooth or spine at the distal ends of the merus-joints; the dactyli nearly straight. Colour (in spirit) brownish-yellow.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum,	8½	18
Greatest breadth of carapace,	6½	13·5
Length of chelipede, nearly	18	37·5
Length of right ambulatory leg of first pair,	30½	64

The unique example (an adult male) was dredged at the Philippines in 375 fathoms, in lat. 9° 26' 0" N., long. 123° 45' 0" E. (Station 210).

This handsome species is distinguished from the type of the genus (*Anamathia rissoana*) by the distinct præocular spine, which exists also in the West Indian deep-water species, *Anamathia hystrix* (Stimpson), which, however, has but four gastric spines on the carapace (in *Anamathia rissoana* there are only three).

Lispognathus, A. Milne Edwards.

Lispognathus, A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 349, 1880.

The carapace is subpyriform and moderately convex, with well-developed supraocular and postocular spines; the spines of the rostrum are straight, slender, and slightly divergent. The post-abdomen (in the male) is shaped nearly as in *Inachus*, and is six-jointed in both sexes (on account of the coalescence of the penultimate with the terminal joint). The eyes are short and retractile. The basal antennal joint is slender and attains the front, and is armed on its inferior surface with small spinules and with a longer spinule at the antero-external angle. The merus of the outer maxillipedes is somewhat elongated and rounded at the distal extremity, where it is articulated with the next joint, as in *Inachus*. As in that genus, the chelipedes (in the male) are well